

# Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

Released July 22, 2003, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on "Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin" call Troy M. Joshua at (202) 690-3234, office hours 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

## National Weather Summary Volume 90, No. 29 July 13 - 19, 2003

For additional information, call (202) 720-2397.

**Highlights:** Hurricane Claudette struck the **middle Texas coast** on July 15 near **Port O'Connor**, making landfall as a strengthening hurricane with maximum sustained winds of at least 80 mph. Claudette then weakened while tracking westward near the **U.S.-Mexico border**, but briefly enhanced monsoon (summer rainy season) shower activity in parts of the **Desert Southwest**. Elsewhere in the **West**, however, isolated showers provided little relief from a heat wave that further stressed dryland crops, hampered wildfire containment efforts, and strained drought-reduced irrigation reserves. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 2 to 10 degrees F above normal throughout the **West** and on the **Plains**, where pastures and summer crops continued to suffer from excessive heat and diminishing soil moisture reserves. Conditions were especially harsh for reproductive summer crops on the **central Plains**, where high temperatures peaked in the range of 100 to 110 degrees F. Some crop stress was also noted elsewhere in the region, including the **northern High Plains'** spring wheat areas. In contrast, **Midwestern** soil moisture and temperatures remained mostly favorable for corn and soybean development, although unfavorably hot conditions briefly overspread the **southwestern Corn Belt**. Meanwhile pockets of excessive wetness lingered across the **eastern Corn Belt**. Farther south, widespread showers kept parts of the **central Gulf Coast region** and the **southern Atlantic States** unfavorably wet, but benefited summer crops in the **Delta**.

Claudette was still gaining strength at landfall, with a central barometric pressure of 979 millibars and peak wind gusts approaching 100 mph. Just inland, **Victoria, TX**, clocked a maximum sustained wind of 62 mph and peak gust of 83 mph on July 15. Unofficial reports closer to the point of landfall near **Matagorda Bay, TX**, included sustained winds of 80 mph with gusts to 98 mph at **Point Comfort**, winds of 78 and gusts to 95 mph in **Long Mott**, and winds of 68 mph with gusts to 83 mph in **Port O'Connor**. In part due to the storm's rapid westward motion, Claudette was not a prolific rain-producer. Totals of 6.50 inches in **Tilden** and 5.63 inches near **Refugio** were among the highest storm-total amounts in **Texas**. Farther west, storm-total rainfall associated with the remnants of Claudette included 0.35 inch (on July 17) in **El Paso, TX**, and 0.16 inch (on July 17-18) in **Tucson, AZ**. In addition, **Tucson's** streak of readings at or above 100 degrees F ended at 22 consecutive days (June 25 - July 16) with a high of 96 degrees F on July 17.

By July 20, more than 50 large **Western** wildfires, in various stages of containment, were responsible for about 400,000 acres of charred vegetation. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, the largest active fires were the 93,500-acre Dry Lake Complex near **Silver City, NM**; the 62,500-acre Missouri Breaks Complex near **Jordan, MT**; the 48,000-acre Fawn Peak Complex near **Winthrop, WA**; and the 32,000-acre Bulldog Fire near **Ticaboo, UT**. Nevertheless, the Nation's year-to-date wildfire acreage was approximately 1.36 million acres, only 67 percent of the 10-year average. Meanwhile, the advance of the **Southwestern** monsoon (summer rainy season), based on long-standing dewpoint temperature guidelines, reached **Phoenix, AZ**, on July 18. The average date of monsoon onset for **Phoenix** is July 7, and the latest onset on record was July 25, 1987.

A few locations in the **Southwest**, including **Salt Lake City, UT** (80 degrees F on July 16), and **Phoenix** (96 degrees F on July 15), had low temperatures higher than ever before recorded. Farther east, **Little Rock, AR** (100 degrees F on July 16 and 102 degrees F on July 18) had its first reading at or above 100 degrees F since July 21, 2001, while **Denver, CO** (100 degrees F on July 13 and 101 degrees F on July 16), reached triple digits for the first

time since August 16, 2002. Elsewhere in **Colorado, Pueblo** posted an all-time-record high of 109 degrees F on July 13, surpassing the standard of 108 degrees F established on June 29, 1990. A day later, the high of 113 degrees F in **Ashland, KS**, tied its July record set on July 31, 1922 and 1934. In **New Mexico, Albuquerque** marked an eighth day in July with a high temperature of 100 degrees F or higher on July 15, its greatest number of days with triple-digit heat in any month since June 1990 (9 days).

Scattered daily-record rainfall totals were largely confined to the **eastern half of the Nation**. **International Falls, MN** (1.55 inches), measured a daily-record total on July 14, followed the next day by a record sum of 1.86 inches in **Daytona Beach, FL**. **Montgomery, AL**, netted a daily-record total of 1.27 inches on July 19. At week's end, cool air overspread the **Midwestern and Great Lakes States**. On July 19, daily-record lows were established in locations such as **Dubuque, IA** (50 degrees F), **Madison, WI** (49 degrees F), and **Flint, MI** (48 degrees F). Meanwhile, the record-setting heat wave continued across the **West**. On July 19, **Grand Junction, CO**, posted its 14th day of the month with a maximum temperature of 100 degrees F or higher, tying the July record set last year. Meanwhile in **Wyoming, Cheyenne** noted its eighth consecutive day of 90-degree heat on Saturday, approaching its all-time record of 9 days set most recently from July 12-20, 2002.

A sharp but short-lived cold snap, accompanied by widespread rain and snow, affected the **northern two-thirds of Alaska**, holding weekly temperatures 3 to 9 degrees F below normal. Ironically, the week opened with unusual warmth in much of **northern Alaska**. On **St. Lawrence Island**, west of **Nome, Savoonga, AK**, posted an all-time-record high of 75 degrees F on July 13. Elsewhere in **Alaska**, daily-record highs on Sunday included 79 degrees F in **Kodiak** and 80 degrees F in **King Salmon**. Following a July-record high of 84 degrees F on July 8, **Anchorage** notched daily-record highs of 77, 82, and 79 degrees F on July 13, 14, and 19, respectively. In contrast, **McGrath** (31 degrees F on July 17) experienced its first July freeze on record, sandwiched between highs of 81 degrees F on July 13 and 83 degrees F on July 20. A July record was also established in **Livengood, AK**, where the low on July 18 dipped to 27 degrees F. During the transition to cold weather, 1.0 inch of snow fell on July 16-17 at the headquarters of **Denali National Park**. Not only was it the first measurable July snowfall on record at park headquarters, but Wednesday's high temperature of 42 degrees F was its lowest on record during July. Elsewhere on July 16, **Fairbanks'** high of 48 degrees F was its first July maximum temperature below 50 degrees F since July 9, 1934. Farther south, very warm (as much as 3 degrees F above normal), mostly dry conditions prevailed in **Hawaii**, ending a recent spell of favorably wet weather. On **Kauai, Lihue** posted daily record-tying highs of 86 degrees F on July 14, 15, 17, and 19. Locally heavy showers returned to windward locations toward week's end (July 18-19), boosting **Big Island** 24-hour totals to 2.31 inches in **Honokaa** and 1.63 inches in **Laupahoehoe**.

### **National Agricultural Summary July 14 - July 20, 2003**

**Highlights:** Hurricane Claudette tracked across southern Texas and the Southwest region, producing beneficial rain and local flooding. Most acres west of the Mississippi Valley encountered above-normal temperatures and small amounts of precipitation, causing crop conditions to deteriorate. Thunderstorms in the eastern Corn Belt brought above-normal rainfall, while temperatures remained below normal. Isolated showers in the Southeast were widespread, but rainfalls varied significantly, ranging from none in some areas to more than 6 inches in other areas. Temperatures in the Southeast were slightly below normal.

**Corn:** Forty-two percent of the acreage was at or beyond the silking stage, 5 percentage points behind last year's 47 percent at this time and 11 points behind the 5-year average of 53 percent. Six percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage, slightly behind last year and the average pace of 7 and 8 percent, respectively. Despite below-normal temperatures, most development occurred in the central and eastern Corn Belt. About one-third of the crop entered the silking stage in Minnesota. Even though corn conditions declined in Kansas and Nebraska, 23 and 29 percent of the crop entered the silking stage, which is behind the normal pace. Pennsylvania remained 3 weeks behind the 5-year average due to unfavorable weather in the planting season. At least 50 percent of the Tennessee and Texas crops were at or beyond the dough stage.

**Soybeans:** Forty-nine percent of the crop was blooming and 10 percent was setting pods, compared with 56 percent blooming and 15 percent setting pods on this date last year. On average, 60 percent of the acreage would be blooming and 18 percent setting pods by this date. Record-setting temperatures and lack of precipitation enhanced development in the western Corn Belt, despite decreasing crop conditions. The crop is most advanced in Mississippi and Louisiana, where 70 and 49 percent of the crop are setting pods, respectively.

**Winter Wheat:** Harvest advanced to 81 percent complete, compared with 84 percent last year and the 5-year average of 83 percent. In Ohio, harvest accelerated 71 percentage points from last week due to the excellent weather conditions and level of maturity. However, the crop remained 1 week behind normal. Harvest began in Michigan 6 weeks behind normal. In Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri, harvest was virtually complete, and in California, Illinois, North Carolina, and Texas harvest neared completion. Harvest began in Michigan and Montana.

**Cotton:** Eighty-three percent of the acreage was at or beyond the squaring stage, 7 percentage points behind last year and the 5-year average. Nearly all States were behind their normal squaring pace. Fields setting bolls advanced to 40 percent, 15 points less than the progress on this date last year and 17 points behind the normal pace. Almost one-fourth of South Carolina's crop entered the squaring stage, despite below-normal temperatures and scattered showers. Below-normal temperatures continued to hinder development in Virginia. Almost one-fifth of the crop entered the squaring stage in the southern Great Plains. Cotton plants set bolls at the average pace in California due to above-average temperatures.

**Sorghum:** Thirty percent of the crop was headed, and 18 percent was turning color. Acreage at or beyond the heading stage was 4 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Acreage turning color was the same as last year and the average for this date. High temperatures aided development across the middle and southern Mississippi Valley as progress remained most advanced in the southern Mississippi Valley and Texas. In Louisiana and Texas, 45 percent of the crop was turning color. Conditions deteriorated in the central Rocky Mountains and central Great Plains, due to lack of moisture and record-setting high temperatures.

**Rice:** Thirty-one percent of the crop was heading, 2 percentage points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. In Louisiana, additional rainfall on saturated soil and cloudy conditions hindered heading. However, seasonable temperatures accelerated development in Mississippi. In Texas, a few fields were damaged by Hurricane Claudette. In California, 1 percent of the crop entered the heading stage.

**Small grains:** Spring wheat was 93 percent headed, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, which were 3 percentage points each. Development advanced rapidly in Montana and North Dakota. Heading was virtually completed or neared completion in all States except North Dakota. Dry conditions continued to stress the crop in most of the Pacific Northwest.

The barley crop was 93 percent headed, compared with 88 percent last year and the 5-year average of 90 percent. Heading was nearly complete or virtually complete in all States. The crop condition deteriorated in all States, due to abnormally high temperatures and dry conditions.

The oat crop advanced to 97 percent headed, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress, at 6 percent, was behind last year and the 5-year average of 17 and 13 percent, respectively. Heading approached completion in the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes. Harvest was almost one-half complete in Nebraska but was just starting in Wisconsin. In Pennsylvania, heading increased at a slow pace despite the improved crop condition.

**Peanuts:** Seventy-five percent of the peanut acreage was pegging, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the average. In Texas, 41 percent of the peanuts entered the pegging stage, while 77 percent of their total crop was pegging. This is ahead of last year and the 5-year average. The dry weather conditions in Oklahoma hindered the pace of peanut development from previous weeks. However, the crop was active in the southern Atlantic States due to improved conditions from the previous week.

**Corn: Percent Silking,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CO	22	5	20	24
IL	65	35	55	69
IN	35	13	25	61
IA	32	3	57	48
KS	71	48	64	77
KY	68	57	68	78
MI	3	1	8	26
MN	44	8	53	50
MO	81	63	79	79
NE	41	12	58	56
NC	86	74	92	88
ND	28	4	36	37
OH	28	6	18	38
PA	3	0	26	36
SD	6	0	13	17
TN	92	90	97	91
TX	86	76	92	85
WI	13	1	10	23
18 Sts	42	19	47	53

<sup>1</sup> These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

**Corn: Percent Dough,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CO	1	0	1	2
IL	7	2	8	12
IN	2	0	2	7
IA	0	0	1	1
KS	12	5	12	16
KY	18	8	13	17
MI	0	0	0	0
MN	0	0	0	0
MO	26	12	28	28
NE	1	0	7	4
NC	20	8	59	55
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	0	0	0	3
PA	0	0	3	6
SD	0	0	0	1
TN	50	20	44	38
TX	65	62	66	64
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	6	3	7	8

<sup>1</sup> These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

**Soybeans: Percent Blooming,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	40	37	46	45
IL	47	25	50	63
IN	36	23	35	63
IA	62	30	84	75
KS	51	33	47	57
KY	22	8	31	41
LA	66	58	66	80
MI	45	20	46	45
MN	61	36	70	64
MS	87	80	80	87
MO	37	13	37	45
NE	49	15	69	62
NC	6	1	18	22
ND	59	28	69	59
OH	49	23	40	62
SD	60	38	64	55
TN	25	13	48	39
WI	28	14	39	33
18 Sts	49	27	56	60

<sup>1</sup> These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

**Soybeans: Percent Setting Pods,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	19	10	22	17
IL	8	3	10	17
IN	5	1	8	18
IA	13	1	25	23
KS	11	5	13	18
KY	4	1	9	16
LA	49	30	45	53
MI	2	0	4	10
MN	7	1	12	12
MS	70	59	57	65
MO	7	2	10	13
NE	3	0	15	13
NC	0	0	3	3
ND	10	3	21	19
OH	6	0	4	15
SD	8	1	16	18
TN	10	0	22	17
WI	0	0	2	4
18 Sts	10	3	15	18

<sup>1</sup> These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

**Cotton: Percent Squaring,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	93	89	94	93
AZ	84	74	100	99
AR	97	94	100	100
CA	85	80	86	80
GA	92	87	97	94
LA	97	92	99	100
MS	93	85	98	99
MO	92	80	88	97
NC	87	80	96	86
OK	85	66	83	74
SC	82	60	90	87
TN	92	82	98	99
TX	73	54	81	86
VA	56	46	99	94
14 Sts	83	71	90	90

<sup>1</sup> These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

**Cotton: Percent Setting Bolls,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	44	24	53	57
AZ	65	55	82	66
AR	64	43	76	82
CA	29	24	34	29
GA	62	42	76	68
LA	80	56	84	88
MS	70	48	82	87
MO	36	18	49	77
NC	28	9	57	47
OK	18	9	34	25
SC	24	5	36	38
TN	30	16	54	61
TX	27	22	42	46
VA	0	0	65	39
14 Sts	40	28	55	57

<sup>1</sup> These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

**Sorghum: Percent Headed,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	87	77	76	76
CO	7	1	5	6
IL	12	2	11	17
KS	15	6	12	19
LA	94	84	88	87
MO	29	19	22	33
NE	3	1	10	8
NM	2	0	2	3
OK	14	8	31	21
SD	24	12	13	14
TX	51	49	65	61
11 Sts	30	24	34	35

<sup>1</sup> These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

**Sorghum: Percent Coloring,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	38	10	33	22
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	1	1
KS	0	0	1	1
LA	45	17	44	37
MO	1	0	2	2
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	3	1	5	4
SD	5	0	8	2
TX	45	42	45	46
11 Sts	18	15	18	18

<sup>1</sup> These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

**Spring Wheat: Percent Headed,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
ID	94	89	96	89
MN	99	99	95	96
MT	96	74	79	89
ND	88	78	90	87
SD	100	100	100	99
WA	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	93	83	90	91

<sup>1</sup> These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

**Oats: Percent Headed,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
IA	100	99	100	100
MN	99	99	98	98
NE	100	100	100	100
ND	91	80	86	86
OH	100	100	100	100
PA	90	89	93	96
SD	100	98	100	99
WI	98	95	92	97
8 Sts	97	93	94	95

<sup>1</sup> These 8 States planted 53% of last year's oat acreage.

**Barley: Percent Headed,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
ID	93	86	95	90
MN	99	99	97	96
MT	92	77	80	89
ND	92	83	88	87
WA	100	100	100	100
5 Sts	93	84	88	90

<sup>1</sup> These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.

**Oats: Percent Harvested,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
IA	15	2	50	33
MN	0	0	5	5
NE	47	23	76	54
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	9	1	17	22
PA	2	2	29	17
SD	10	1	34	15
WI	3	0	3	7
8 Sts	6	2	17	13

<sup>1</sup> These 8 States harvested 63% of last year's oat acreage.

**Winter Wheat: Percent Harvested,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	100	99	100	100
CA	93	83	93	93
CO	85	57	97	88
ID	5	1	2	2
IL	97	91	99	99
IN	88	61	98	99
KS	100	99	100	100
MI	10	0	67	74
MO	100	98	100	100
MT	5	0	1	6
NE	84	47	91	81
NC	97	87	100	100
OH	82	11	98	98
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	35	7	29	13
SD	51	10	66	44
TX	98	94	100	99
WA	10	3	7	7
18 Sts	81	71	84	83

<sup>1</sup> These 18 States harvested 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

**Rice: Percent Headed,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	19	5	21	20
CA	1	0	4	4
LA	71	64	83	79
MS	43	24	36	33
MO	24	16	6	5
TX	79	56	91	83
6 Sts	31	19	33	31

<sup>1</sup> These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.

**Peanuts: Percent Pegging,  
Selected States <sup>1</sup>**

State	Week Ending			1998- 2002 Avg.
	Jul 20, 2003	Jul 13, 2003	Jul 20, 2002	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	72	52	68	67
FL	85	80	86	79
GA	76	62	86	84
NC	74	64	93	82
OK	94	80	86	80
TX	77	36	72	69
VA	30	27	64	68
7 Sts	75	55	80	77

<sup>1</sup> These 7 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Corn: Crop Condition by Percent, Selected States					
State	VP	P	F	G	EX
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
CO	0	2	13	51	34
IL	1	4	15	52	28
IN	6	14	29	41	10
IA	1	3	12	54	30
KS	4	12	33	42	9
KY	3	12	26	38	21
MI	0	5	27	54	14
MN	1	2	16	58	23
MO	3	10	30	48	9
NE	1	7	21	49	22
NC	1	5	26	50	18
ND	2	4	15	62	17
OH	3	10	30	41	16
PA	3	10	29	37	21
SD	1	3	17	50	29
TN	2	6	19	53	20
TX	16	19	26	34	5
WI	2	3	14	54	27
18 Sts	2	6	20	50	22
Prev Wk	2	5	19	52	22
Prev Yr	9	16	33	35	7

Soybeans: Crop Condition by Percent, Selected States					
State	VP	P	F	G	EX
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	3	10	30	43	14
IL	1	4	21	52	22
IN	6	13	32	41	8
IA	1	3	14	58	24
KS	0	3	38	52	7
KY	1	7	25	46	21
LA	4	11	29	47	9
MI	1	9	27	51	12
MN	1	3	19	57	20
MS	0	2	17	50	31
MO	3	9	37	45	6
NE	1	6	30	52	11
NC	1	3	32	60	4
ND	2	4	17	59	18
OH	4	11	32	42	11
SD	1	2	20	51	26
TN	1	4	24	55	16
WI	1	3	11	59	26
18 Sts	2	6	24	51	17
Prev Wk	2	5	23	54	16
Prev Yr	7	15	35	36	7

Cotton: Crop Condition by Percent, Selected States					
State	VP	P	F	G	EX
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	2	8	32	45	13
AZ	0	4	22	41	33
AR	0	6	32	47	15
CA	0	5	20	70	5
GA	0	4	20	57	19
LA	1	2	29	49	19
MS	2	7	13	52	26
MO	3	13	39	41	4
NC	2	6	36	53	3
OK	1	15	36	41	7
SC	0	2	26	68	4
TN	1	7	30	56	6
TX	9	16	38	29	8
VA	0	9	38	39	14
14 Sts	4	10	31	44	11
Prev Wk	6	10	31	41	12
Prev Yr	4	10	32	42	12

Sorghum: Crop Condition by Percent, Selected States					
State	VP	P	F	G	EX
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	1	4	28	48	19
CO	1	8	33	46	12
IL	0	12	55	30	3
KS	3	9	42	42	4
LA	0	2	24	65	9
MO	1	8	36	49	6
NE	2	10	41	43	4
NM	0	21	60	19	0
OK	0	2	39	56	3
SD	1	8	30	54	7
TX	5	13	35	40	7
11 Sts	3	10	38	43	6
Prev Wk	2	7	33	51	7
Prev Yr	10	23	39	25	3

VP-Very Poor, P-Poor, F-Fair, G-Good, EX-Excellent.

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2002 planted acres.



**Spring Wheat: Crop Condition  
by Percent, Selected States**

State	VP	P	F	G	EX
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
ID	0	8	23	48	21
MN	0	2	20	48	30
MT	4	14	32	46	4
ND	1	4	19	57	19
SD	3	5	27	48	17
WA	6	16	47	30	1
6 Sts	2	7	24	51	16
Prev Wk	2	5	22	54	17
Prev Yr	11	17	34	34	4

**Rice: Crop Condition by Percent,  
Selected States**

State	VP	P	F	G	EX
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	1	4	23	50	22
CA	0	10	55	30	5
LA	0	2	25	59	14
MS	0	1	13	56	30
MO	1	4	20	48	27
TX	0	0	12	64	24
6 Sts	1	4	27	49	19
Prev Wk	1	4	27	51	17
Prev Yr	1	4	29	52	14

**Barley: Crop Condition  
by Percent, Selected States**

State	VP	P	F	G	EX
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
ID	1	7	22	52	18
MN	0	2	14	48	36
MT	5	15	28	39	13
ND	1	3	13	60	23
WA	5	19	44	31	1
5 Sts	2	9	22	49	18
Prev Wk	2	5	20	56	17
Prev Yr	5	10	35	45	5

**Peanuts: Crop Condition  
by Percent, Selected States**

State	VP	P	F	G	EX
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	0	2	11	63	24
FL	90	0	1	79	20
GA	0	2	18	59	21
NC	2	7	21	64	6
OK	0	5	26	56	13
TX	2	1	15	66	16
VA	0	0	25	65	10
8 Sts	7	2	16	57	18
Prev Wk	0	2	17	61	20
Prev Yr	1	7	29	51	12

**Oats: Crop Condition  
by Percent, Selected States**

State	VP	P	F	G	EX
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
IA	1	3	16	63	17
MN	0	2	16	66	16
NE	1	3	20	57	19
ND	1	8	19	58	14
OH	2	6	32	53	7
PA	0	10	36	46	8
SD	1	5	30	52	12
WI	1	3	24	55	17
8 Sts	1	5	22	57	15
Prev Wk	1	3	22	58	16
Prev Yr	12	18	30	36	4

VP-Very Poor, P-Poor, F-Fair, G-Good, EX-Excellent.

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2002 planted acres.

**Pasture and Range: Crop Condition by Percent,  
Selected States**

State	VP	P	F	G	EX	State	VP	P	F	G	EX
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	0	1	16	56	27	NJ	0	8	32	49	11
AZ	33	24	27	15	1	NM	27	41	21	9	2
AR	1	4	26	60	9	NY	0	5	20	61	14
CA	0	40	45	15	0	NC	0	1	11	71	17
CO	11	22	45	19	3	ND	2	8	28	50	12
CT	0	4	23	51	22	OH	1	5	25	50	19
DE	0	3	25	50	22	OK	1	10	36	44	9
FL	0	0	10	75	15	OR	6	13	42	34	5
GA	0	1	15	63	21	PA	3	17	26	35	19
ID	2	12	48	31	7	RI	0	0	20	70	10
IL	0	2	25	58	15	SC	0	0	6	77	17
IN	2	6	26	54	12	SD	4	13	31	42	10
IA	2	7	24	55	12	TN	0	4	16	62	18
KS	9	27	42	19	3	TX	8	15	37	32	8
KY	1	7	24	49	19	UT	8	22	34	36	0
LA	1	6	41	43	9	VT	0	16	33	45	6
ME	2	16	23	52	7	VA	0	3	15	54	28
MD	0	4	21	50	25	WA	4	17	63	16	0
MA	0	0	46	54	0	WV	0	4	12	69	15
MI	2	15	35	42	6	WI	1	5	25	59	10
MN	1	4	23	61	11	WY	5	13	43	38	1
MS	0	2	19	57	22						
MO	3	20	44	30	3	48 Sts	4	14	32	41	9
MT	10	23	38	25	4						
NE	7	17	33	38	5	Prev Wk	4	11	30	45	10
NV	10	20	28	33	9	Prev Yr	18	24	29	25	4
NH	0	5	38	54	3						

VP-Very Poor, P-Poor, F-Fair, G-Good, EX-Excellent.

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2002 planted acres.

## Crop Progress and Condition Survey and Estimating Procedures

**Survey Procedures:** Crop progress and condition estimates are based on survey data that are collected each week from early April to the end of November. The Crop progress and condition surveys are non-probability surveys that include a sample of more than 5,000 reporters whose occupations provide them opportunities to make visual observations and frequently bring them in contact with farmers in their counties. Based on standard definitions, these reporters subjectively estimate progress of farmers' activities and progress of crops through their stages of development. They also provide subjective evaluations of crop conditions.

Most reporters complete their questionnaire on Friday or early Monday morning and submit it to the Agricultural Statistics Service's office in their State by mail, telephone, fax, e-mail, or through a secured internet website. A small number of reports are completed on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Regardless of the time that the questionnaire is completed, reporters are asked to report for the week ending on Sunday. For reports submitted prior to the Sunday reference date, a degree of uncertainty is introduced into the projections for weekend progress and crop condition changes. By the end of the 2001 season, nearly two-thirds of the data were being submitted through the internet website. As a result, about one-half of all data are submitted on Monday morning, which has significantly reduced this projection uncertainty.

Reporters are sent written reporting instructions at the beginning of each season and are contacted periodically to ensure proper reporting. Terms and definitions of crop stages and condition categories that are used as reporting guidelines are available on the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) website at: [www.usda.gov/nass/pubs/cwterms.htm](http://www.usda.gov/nass/pubs/cwterms.htm).

**Estimating Procedures:** Reported data are reviewed for reasonableness and consistency by comparing with data reported the previous week and data reported in surrounding counties for the current week. Each State Statistical Office summarizes the reported data to district and State levels, weighting each county's reported data by NASS county acreage estimates. Summarized indications are compared with previous week estimates, and progress items are compared with earlier stages of development and historical averages to ensure reasonableness. Weather events and reporter comments are also taken into consideration. State estimates are submitted to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) along with supporting comments, where they are compared with surrounding States and compiled into a National level summary by weighting each State by its acreage estimates.

**Revision Policy:** Progress and condition estimates in the "Crop Progress" report are released after 4:00 pm ET on the first business day of the week. These estimates are preliminary and subject to corrections or updates in the "Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin" National Summary that is released after 12:00 pm ET on the second business day of the week. These estimates are then subject to revision the following week.

The next "*Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*" report will be released after 12 p.m. ET on July 29, 2003.

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